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GITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage samp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday, as Semi-Weekly Tribune, malled for local delivery in New-Tork (ity. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Reeders are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Infanta Eulalie and her husband miled from Havana for New-York. ==== There were three more Australian bank failures; on the onden Stock Exchange the feeling was pallicky; three defaulters were posted and a fourth failure will be announced to-day, te- It is said that France is strengthening her German frontier. Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Domestic .- The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision sustaining the cor outsutionality of the Geary Exclusion act; Justice rewer delivered a dissenting opinion. Women's Congress began its sessions at the World's Pair. Bishop Bissell, of the Vermont Episcopal diocese, is dead === The Mississippi has and is still rising at Memphis and at Arkansas City, Ark : crops in Cass County, Ill., have been badly damaged by floods. === The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of Minneapolis, is so seriously embarrassed that its suspension is exmented: the Parmers and Merenants Bank of the same city has suspended. === The assignment of Nehr & Carpenter, of Troy, was announced, W. B. Mygatt, banker, of Denver, failed.

City and Suburban .- At the Gravesend race course Diable won the Brooklyn Handicap; the other races were won by Kingston, Rainbow, Chateau, Token and Harvest. === New-York shippers have prepared a demand against the Colum-bian Government for damages caused by the detention of a cargo at Barranquilla. === A dinner was given for Archbishop Satolli in Hoboken.
George J. Gould said he would agree to the Ramid Transit Commission's proposition for comconstion if it changed its definition of net profits - August Wanner, a discharged workman, billed his foreman, Henry Gebhardt, and then bimself, in front of the Tremont House, Broadway, == William Koch, proprietor of "The Pickwick," took his own life on account of business troubles. ____ The Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary had their annual dinner. Stocks were irregular and feverish, closing with smart rallies in some directions; London selling was persistent and unfavorably affected interna-Money was abundant at 2a3 per cent, but foreign exchange was strong.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Showers, alightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: High-est, 79 degrees; lowest, 54; average, 66 5-8.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners and the devaced railway people are coming nearer to an agreement, even on the vital point of comation. Mr. Gould manifested willingness restorday to modify his proposition in the direction of liberality, though not to the extent nanded by the Commissioners and by the public welfare. The question between the two parties to the controversy is whether the inest on the company's funded debt should be deducted in getting at the net earnings. On this matter the Commissioners ought to stand firm. Controller Myers braced them up with another filuminating letter yesterday. Five per cent of the net income calculated in the ordinary way is surely little enough for the company to pay for the privileges it wishes to secure.

Governor Flower has completed the enact ent of the law by which such a bequest of the late Mr. Tilden to the city dered valid. It was a great public calam ty that his beneficent plans for the welfare of New-York were overthrown by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and the defect in our statutes disclosed by that decision called for orrection. The bill introduced by Senrton appears to meet the demand. Readars of THE TRIBUNE were lately assured that a bequest was about to be made for a public Of course the time for disclosing the benefactor's name has not arrived; but we should like to suggest that if he were to make it a gift instead of a bequest it would be none the less

In a veto memorandum filed yesterday Governor Flower made an interesting disclosure of Democratic policy on a point of conceded importance. By implication he says that the contional amendment authorizing the sale of ondage Salt Springs was not adopted last year. In point of fact, it was adopted, but the with was not known until a few days after the was defeated. It would have been easy for the Board to meet again and declare what the later peturns had made known; but it is of vital im-

portance-for obvious reasons-for the Democrats to maintain that the State Board of Canvassers has no power to reconvene for the purpose of correcting a mistake. If they grant that this can be done, the fraudulent character of the Legislature of 1892 will be proclaimed out of their own mouths.

An interesting question involving Civil Service Reform must be dealt with by Mr. Cleveland in connection with the Terre Haute postoffice. According to such vigilant Reformers as Mr. Swift and Mr. Foulke, there has been a Democrats in total disregard of Civil Service principles. Senator Voorhees, it is charged, is at the bottom of the conspiracy, and Postmaster-General Biscell is said to approve what has been done. A thorough investigation is certainly in order. Mr. Cleveland cannot hope to retain the respect of the friends of Civil Service Reform by now and then making a capital appointment, like that of Postmaster Sullivan in Brooklyn, provided he condones such proceedings as Messrs. Fonlke and Swift describe.

Many thousands of spectators saw the Brooklyn Handicap run yesterday and lamented over the defeat of the famous colt Lamplighter by the despised selling plater Diablo. The result was due to the poor judgment of Lamplighter's jockey. Fortunes were lost by the mistakes of a mere boy, whose weight is only about one hundred pounds. It is a peculiar passion for betting which induces so many persons to risk large sums on the discretion and skill of a little lad hardly out of his teens. But while racing lasts this wild frenzy of betting is likely to last also. It was a remarkable opening of what is sure to prove a remarkable turf season, with an immense number of spectators at the track and many exciting and unexpected incidents in the sport.

THE GEARY ACT.

In affirming the constitutionality of the socalled Geary Exclusion act the Supreme Court again demonstrates the fact that it understands and respects the limits of its own jurisdiction and authority. This has always been characteristic of the Court, and, perhaps more than anything else, has assured to its judgments the confidence of the people. The Geary act is not an example of enlightened and humane statesmanship. It may indeed deserve the severe denunciation which Justice Field, in his dissenting opinion, applies to it. But the wisdom of beneficence of a legislative enactment is not the question which the Supreme Court is empowered to review, and it would be difficult to reconcile the jadgments of the Supreme Court affirming the legality of earlier laws excluding the Chinese and providing for their deportation, with a decision denying the legality of this one, which after all, is in essence a measure to secure the enforcement of those already passed. It is notorious that the laws relating to Chinese immigration have been widely evaded, and in some respects utterly ignored. We may listen sympathetically to those who maintain that they should never have been passed. But they were passed, and in that part of the country in which the Chinese question is a practical matter they are emphatically and perhaps generally approved, though even there public opinion is far from being unanimous. And those who believe that there are only two things to do about a law-to repeal it or to respect it-cannot regard with entire approbation the methods employed to nullify the exclusion statutes. The Geary act made two provisions. It re-

enacted the legislation already existing as to Chinese immigration and residence for a further period of ten years, and it required the Chinese overflowed the lowlands near Barlington, Iowa, entitled to remain here under that legislation to apply for a certificate of residence. The latter provision was intended to discover those Chinamen who are here in defiance of existing law and to require their deportation. It was this clause to which constitutional objection was made, but the Court has declared the competency of Congress to enact it. If the Court had done otherwise, the powers of Congress to restrict and control immigration and alien residence would have been seriously curtailed and in most respects rendered questionable. It has always been the inherent right of a sovereignty to determine the conditions under which aliens may reside in its dominions. There are obvious reasons why this right should not be denied by the courts. They are not instituted to annul the powers of Congress.

The course of President Cleveland in suspending of his own motion the operation of the Geary act until the Supreme Court had rendered its decision has been criticised in some quarters, and not without a show of reason, as a usurpation of powers which do not belong to him. But whatever may be thought of this, or however opinions may differ as to the Geary act, the President is now obliged, as best he can, to put the law into operation. The situation should suggest even to those who are most strenuously opposed to this measure the sagacity of General Grant's remark that "the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it."

THOUGHTS ABOUT CHANGE.

ten years. The lowest prices known in those ten years have followed these three Democratic victories. President Cleveland was elected in November, 1884, and on May 7, 1885, two months after his inauguration, stocks dropped to the lowest point since 1878. An overwhelming Democratic victory in 1890 promised a change of governmental policy, and within a few days, on November 15, stocks dropped to the lowest point since 1885. President Cleveland was elected last year, and again two months after his inauguration, on May 13, stocks dropped to the lowest point since 1885. These are mere coincidences, it is said. But how long must such coincidences recur before people begin to find a law under them?

Other circumstances, of course, contributed to the depression in each of these cases, as in every other case of extreme low prices. In 1885 the country had not recovered from the stock panic of the previous year. In 1890 the Baring failure hastened English unloading of American stocks. This year Australian banks were failing. But when there has been confidence in the mainte nance of a wise policy in this country business here has not been greatly affected by disasters abroad. Then foreign investors were glad to send their money to this country to have it out of harm's way. Then American investors were rejoiced to take what securities foreigners were obliged to drop. Trouble comes often abroad, but in this country, with its great resources and comparatively independent position, it comes when a threatened change in domestic policy

causes distrust. For it is not boasting nor fiction, but a most exact statement of demonstrated fact, that this Nation has been growing so rapidly under a wise industrial policy as to be almost untouched by reverses in other lands. Here 65,000,000 penple add to their wealth every year more than the 130,000,000 of England Germany and France, and during the last three years have added well-nigh twice as much. No other great nation now depends so little upon others for necessaries of life, on the one hand, or for the net propose to levy upon itself all the cost of

cotton and oil because it must have them.

The industrial policy which has brought about this unparalleled development is the cornerstone which cannot safely be shaken. When the world is made to believe that the United States is about to abandon sound money and protection of industries, distrust of the future is natural. No wonder if others lose confidence, for our own people lose confidence themselves. Better than anybody else they know how one great development of industry after another has been secured by providing protecconspiracy to raid this office and to fill it with | tion, and how wonderful was the change from an unsound to a sound currency in 1879. . But Americans know only too well what free coinage of silver and overthrow of Protection will do, and hence there is want of confidence when Democratic policies are about to be tried.

Yet there are some who protest that no depression or disturbance yet realized since the election is due to the vote for a change of policy. They are Job's comforters. If the sctback which must inevitably result from the assurance of such a change has not yet arrived, if it is yet to be added to the other difficulties which have brought business into its present condition, the outlook is certainly a most unpromising one. But it is more reasonable to believe that Wall Street and the whole country are now engaged in discounting, as well as they can, the results of the change.

The Stock Exchange, at all events, is not particularly anxious to have an entirely fresh cause of depression turned loose upon it, and prefers to take the dose it has already as the unavoidable consequence of change. Nor will it be forgotten that this change was to bless us all in the end, which is a comforting thought. But no one explains why President Cleveland, having his own party in control of both houses of Congress, does not let loose some of the blessings without further delay. Must the country fore the blessings arrive?

REFORM OF TO DATE. No doubt a great many, possibly a majority of the voters who last November brought in a Democratic President and Congress, had a nebulous notion that things were going wrong; that reform was needed; that the shortest way to it was to turn the Republicans out and bring the Democrats in: and that so soon as that was done the reforms which Democrats and Mugwumps had been talking about so glibly would be simply brought in, set up and got under way like any ordinary piece of machinery. Up to date they have been disappointed. Disappointed in a most exasperating way, too. For things have been growing worse instead of better ever since the joyous morning when the Democratic and Mugwump newspapers broke out in hilarious headlines over the Triumph of Reform. In the seven months they have had for making a programme since election, and the two and a half months for getting it under way since the inauguration, they have undertaken nothing whatever in the direction of the reforms so profusely promised. Worse even; in the only detail of administration in which they have pretended to move at all-the Civil Service-they have distinctly retrograded; have debased instead of reforming it. The special friends of this branch of retorm not only admit this, but are loud in their complaints of it. It may be claimed, but we think not, that the foreign policy of the Government has been reformed. It has been changed, we agree. The flag has been hauled down in Hawaii. In the matter of reforming the finances nothing has been done; but something has been said; and we leave to people who have watched the effect of it in financial centres and business circles for a few weeks past to say whether it has been wholesome and salutary or otherwise.

Tariff reform remains to be undertaken. It is said that Mr. David A. Wells, Mr. Edward Atkinson and other ardent believers in a tariff for revenue only are diligently at work upon the details of a bill which will do away with the last shred of the "fraud and robbery" of Protection, make an end of that "unconstitutional" doctrine, establish a dead level of prices the world over, make the poor rich and reduce the rich to comfortable circumstances, and to slow music usher in the general millennium of trade and commerce. It is understood that they find some difficulty in arranging their rehedules so as to provide for the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government without in or porating in them some features which to the genuine Free Trader savor of what is called incidental protection, and are consequently objectionable as conflicting with the platform of the party. In this emergency Democratic statesmen of various degrees of eminence from all over the country are contributing suggestions and advice. Southern Democrats are particularly fruitful in this regard. Many of them bring to the task of constructing a new and perfect system of finance the results of their experience in establishing and maintaining a National credit for the Southern Confederacy so ample and so vast that at the end of four years the citizens who enjoyed the benefits of their labors had a great deal more money than they knew what to do with. These results they We have had three Democratic victories in are pouring into the lap of the Administration with a liberality that borders on prodigality So far as we have observed they very generally agree that the most reasonable and practicable way to raise the money necessary to carry on the Government and meet the deliciencies arising from a tariff for revenue only is to levy an income tax. An uncommonly simple and easy device. Its adoption will without doubt

> hasten the millennium. In case it should not be adopted, however, one other method of supplementing the revenues occurs to us. It is suggested by the proposition of a writer in an American magazine in 1790 who, discussing plans to pay the Revolutionary War debt, urged that to avoid oppressing citizens taxes should be laid upon the prevailing vices, "chief of which were perjury, drunkenness, blasphemy, s'ander and infidelity." Of these he counted the tax on swearing as the most beneficial and most productive. Here seems to be a hint worth considering. Just think how a tax on swearing, say 5 or 10 cents a swear, during the two and a half months since the inauguration would have swollen the revenues. How the money would have flowed into the Treasury from East Fourteenth-st. in this city; from the whole State of Georgia; from all the barrooms in Washington and from railroad trains bearing weary pilgrims away from the Capital How easy, too, for the President himself to regulate the supply by turning it on or off at the source. As, for instance, had there been only a moderate tax on swearing when the President issued his late order to office-seekers which has been described as "reading the riot act," enough money might have been collected right on the White House stairs to have paid Mr. Cleveland's salary for a whole year. And people would have paid it much more cheerfully than they would an income tax, for the privilege of freeing their minds. We are quite well aware that our advice has not been asked, and that it is not likely that our suggestion will be heeded for one reason at least : the Democratic party does

the other. Europe buys wheat and meat and it in. And whether it is acted on or not, we shall continue to watch with interest the progress of Reform.

NO TIME TO WASTE.

The proprietor of "The New-York Herald" knows the value of time and words. Desiring to express his personal obligations for the appointment of one of his friends as Fire Commissioner, he dispatched the following letter to the ruler of this town:

Union Club, Fifth-ave. and Twenty-first-st., May 12, 1893.

Allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for having appointed my old friend, Mr. H. W. Gray, as Fire Commissioner, I shall never forget it. Yours falthfully.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. Mr. Bennett, having a large amount of business in connection with his great journal to compress within the compass of a few days, had no time to waste in idle formalities-such as a complimentary letter to the Mayor who ostensibly made the appointment would have been. He knew who had really made the appointment and where his gratitude was due. Straight as an arrow went his letter to the actual ruler of the town. It was like Mr. Bennett, who is a shrewd, practical, business man, direct in his methods of dealing with friends and the public, and with an inborn dislike of humbug and false pretence.

THE BROOKLYN TRIALS.

The jury's disagreement in the Pigott case ought not to cause any abatement of ardor in the District-Attorney's office in Brooklyn. The five jurors who voted for acquittal followed literally the instructions of the Court on a single point: namely, that the main issue was whether a sub-committee of the Board of Aldermen had or had not made a contract with Patrick Ross endure this sort of thing half a year longer be- for the construction of the grand stands. They accepted Alderman Heaney's testimony that there was such a contract, and considered that they were under obligations to acquit Pigott. We have no desire to call in question the Judge's charge in this case. Judge Moore is an upright man, learned in the law and without reproach in Brooklyn. If the jury disagreed f. was not through any fault of the Court in its instructions, but rather from neglect on the part of the District-Attorney's office in allowing the testimony of Alderman Heaney to pass without contradiction. Otherwise the case was conduct d fairly well by the presecution, and a very clear issue of rascality presented.

Without reference to the technicality which enabled five jurors to force a disagreement, the fact was established in this trial that the city was charged \$11,000 for materials and labor costing less than \$4,000. The city was defrauded out of theusands in the transaction. All the processes required by law for the protection of municipal interests were evaded. The statutes provided for advertising, competition and an award of the contract to the lowest bidder. There was neither advertising nor contract. The law also requires audit by itemized account These bills were passed and paid in a lump sum without official scrutiny. The city was mulcted either with the connivance or through the negligence of those whose sworn duty it was to advertise public work and to audit accounts which were evidently "padded for a divide." So audacious were the contractors that after they had made their \$7,000 by overcharges they sold the lumber for \$550 and pocketed what it brought, although it was the property of the city.

Now these are plain facts which ought to land some of these Brooklyn jobbers in the penitentiary. Technicalities may serve the purposes of adroit lawyers in securing the disagreement of juries on a close interpretation of the law of contract; but such evidence as was produced by the prosecution carries with it moral conviction. The taxpayers of Brooklyn will not be misled by the logic of Judge Moore's charge nor by the miscarriage of justice involved in the Pigott trial. They know that whatever may have been the relations of Pigott and Ross, or the bearings of Alderman Heaney's uncontradicted testimony, the city treasury was plundered outrageously, and that the law was violated by officials whose duty it was to execute it. Before the bar of public opinion the ring of Aldermen. Supervisors, officials and contractors is already morally convicted. If the District-Attorney will resume prosecution with unabated zeal and interest, he may succeed in having them formally convicted before Judge

TOUCHING THE LIQUOR QUESTION. The chief topic of interest in South Carolina these days is the new liquor law which is soon to take effect. The State is to embark in the liquor business, the saloons will be closed, and no club will be allowed to maintain anything in the nature of a bar. It would seem that the Prohibitionists are favorably disposed toward the law. In a letter to "The Charleston News and Courier" it is argued by one of their number that "with the barrooms closed and the clubrooms deprived of their liquor feature and the State dispensaries in charge of brave, honest teetotalers, we will have prohibition in all but in name." Already, however, the law has struck a snag. An experienced druggist of Columbia is quoted as asserting that "if the State authorities insist upon including alcohol in the list of dispensary liquors the druggists of South Carolica will be compelled to import alcoholic preparations ready made instead of making them, as they have done heretofore, and the State will derive small profit, therefore, from the sale of alcohol while the people will have to pay higher prices for medicines in common nee." When last heard from the authorities were endeavoring to give an interpretation to the law which would satisfy the druggists. There is considerable anguish in beer circles consequent upon the report that no beer is to be sold except in bottles, and that a bottle is to cost 15 cents. Some go so far as to characterize this beer policy as a blow at immigration into South Carolina. It is pretty clear that our friends in that State are not going to find life monotonous this year, even if lynching bees

Pending the introduction of this experiment those interested in the liquor problem will find the Canadian license report for 1891-92 worthy of their attention. The License act has met the best expectations. It has proved a wholesome restraint upon the liquor traffic. Under it that traffic is decreasing rather than increasing. In 1874 there were issued-exclusive of shortterm licenses-4,795 tavern, 1,307 shop, 52 wholesale and 33 vessel licenses; while for 1891-92 there were issued 2,990 tayern, 403 shop, 21 wholesale and no vessel licenses, these having been abolished in 1889. Commenting upon these figures, and upon the fact that there has also been a decrease in commitments for drunkenness, "The Toronto Globe" says: "The most advanced Prohibitionist cannot fail to recognize that the License act has not only had a regulating and restraining influence, but has also been in a large degree a prohibitory power, curtailing and minimizing the traffic . . In Toronto in 1874 there were 530

licenses. In 1886, the year of the passage of purchase of things that are not necessary, on carrying on the Government. Still, we throw the Fleming by-law, the number fell to 306, or

224 less, although the population had increased

three old." Perhaps "The Voice," which so strenuously advocates prohibition and insists that no sort of license makes for genuine temperance reform, will discuss these two laws. Is it prepared to excommunicate the South Carolina members of its party who smile approvingly while the State becomes a barkeeper? And have does it dispose of the figures of the Canadian law, if license is as bad a thing as "The Voice" constantly says it is?

"A Lockportian," says "The Lockport Journal," "was heard to boast the other day that he could do the World's Fair in a day." Such a person has no business outside the Fair. He should be

Jersey City has had a Republican Mayor for a year, and now has a Republican Board of Aldermen for the first time in ten years. It is not all smooth sailing yet for the city officials who are now to the front, since the levality of certain appointments remains to be determined by the courts, but the general outlook is highly encouraging. Mayor Wanser has four years of his term yet to serve, and in that time the administration of the city on a basis of economy, efficiency and business principles with freedom from ring control will, it may be hoped, become so firmly established that the people will never be willing to submit to anything else. To permit the Republican Mayor to carry out his policy, however, it will be necessary to send legislators to Trenton who will not pass laws to tie les hands and render his best efforts of no avail.

Since President Cleveland has removed Consul-General Adamson, the oldest member of the consular service, who received his commission from Lincoln, the hungry and thirsty Democracy is now convinced that there will be a clean sweep of every Republican employed abroad.

The members of the Life-Saving Service are on duty for eight months of every year, but from May 1 to September 1 their work is suspended. The wisdom of this course is doubted by some, and a recent wreck on the Massachusetts coast certainly suggests the desirability of keeping at least a part of the force on duty until a later date than the 1st of May. In this case it is said that if the life-saving crew had been on hand every one on board the wrecked vessel might have been sived. General Superintendent Kimball affirms, however, that during the last ten years only four lives have been lost during the time when the life-saving sta tions were closed, and that to maintain the service in full operation during this period would ost between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a year. The tempestuous season is, of course, usually over by May 1, and violent storms are not to be looked for, as a rule, until after the beginning of September, when the life-savers resame their duties.

The opinion is expressed by "The Buffalo Courier" that "the political influence which Edward S. Stokes is said to possess would doubtless have been just as great as at present if he had never been restored to citizenship." But the pivotal question remains, Would Stokes have used that influence for the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency in case Mr. Cleveland had refused to restore him to citizenship?

One of Mr. Sheehan's lieutenants has been explaining to "The Buffalo Express" what "a true Democrat" is. He says that a man to be a Democrat must always "live up to the nominations of the conventions of the party." It is net clear what is meant by living up to the cominations. Wouldn't it have been more to the point if this statesman had defined a true Democrat as a person who believes in government of Sheehan, by Sheehan, for Sheehan and the

The bill providing for an increase in the police a month from the salaries of the members of the force has become a law. The amount to be contributed by each individual is so small that it will scarcely be felt, but, in the aggregate, it will add largely to the fund, which has been drawn upon lately to an alarming extent. In fact, the policemen had an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject before the matter was laid before the Legislature, and the proposal was approved by a large majority. So far, good. But steps ought to be taken to prevent able-bodied men in the prime of life from becoming beneficiaries of the fund by resigning from the force after twenty years'

PERSONAL.

Colonel E. T. Dawson, of Grand Forks, N. D., owns the first military order issued by General Grant. It is a simple document, is No. 1, dated July 2, 1861, appointing Mr. Dawson Quartermaster and Commissary of the 21st Illinois. It is signed Colonel E. S. Grant, Springfield, Ill. Mr. Dawson-has refused \$3,000 for it.

The death is announced in Rome of Errico Narducci, bibliographer, historian and poet. sixty one years of age, librarian of the Alessandrina, and Editor of the "Buonsrotti." He was Commander of the Order of the Italian Crown, Knight of Sts. Maurice and Lazare, member of the Lincol Royal Matrice and Lazare, member of the Linest Royal Academy, correspondent of several learnest societies, and he had received four medals for his services to the cause of Italian histopendence. He fought under Garbould, Elbio and Medici. He studied peleography under Prince Balthazur Boocompagui and became his friend. He published many works on scientific and literary subjects, a catalogue of which is in preparation.

Walter H. Page, the Editor of "The Forum," is deliver the oration at the commencement exer ses of Reaucke College, Va., on June 6.

By the death of Ludwig Dane, which occurred in Christiania a few days ago, Norway lost a politician who had played an important part in his country and a writer of distinction. Dane was born in Sond more in 1829, the descendant of an old family. After finishing his studies at the university he threw self heart and soul into the political fights of the self heart and soul into the political fights of the time, uniting his fortunes with those of Sveidrup, Steen, Richter, Ueland and others favoring greater independence for Norway. For twenty years he was an active member of the Storthing, and was several times Minister in the various Radical Cabinets. Before graduating from the university he showed great interest in the history of ancient Norway, and won several gold medials for historical essays upon the subject. His works of later years show great learning and study.

Miss Rose Cleveland solied from London for this ity on the steamer Etrnria last week. Colonel Amos A. Parker, who recently died in Keene, N. H., at the age of over 101 years, is said to

ave been undcubtedly the oldest college graduate in the United States. He took his diploma from the University of Vermont in 1813.

THE DUTIES OF A CONGRESSMAN. From The Providence Journal.

The country can get along very well without Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, who has resigned his seat in Congress because the President appointed to office a candidate whom he had declined to indorse. If Mr. Rawlins has been under the impression all along that a Congressman's duties are simply those of the patronage monger, the best place for him is within the confines of his original balliwick, in Utah.

DISTINCTLY A REPUBLICAN IDEA. From The Indianapolis Journal.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

In pronouncing this strong enlogy on the National bank system, Mr. Eckels unwittingly enlogized the appendix an party. The National bank system is as distinctly an entgrowth and result of Republican deas and policies as is the abolition of slavery or the Fifteenth Amendment. It is an integral part of a harmonious financial system, just as the civil rights legislation is an integral part of a harmonious system for the recognition and establishment of American citizenship.

NOW LET US HEAR FROM MR. BLOUNT. From The Cincinnati Tribune.

Now that Mr. Blount is no longer "My Com-missioner," but the Minister of the United States, we shall hope to hear what he thinks about the Hawaiian situation. So long as he was the personal scout and detective of the President, it was unreason-able in the public to expect any information from that source, but as the successor of Mr. Stevens his reports ought to be public property.

THE WORLD OF LONDON

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

PLANS FOR THE ROYAL WEDDING-A ROYAL MEETING IN DENMARK-BAD BEHAVIOR OF THE QUEEN'S VISITORS-MR. GLAD-

STONE'S ILL HEALTH-RETIRE-

MENT OF MR. DAVITT.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBURE.)

Copyright: 1893; By The Tribune Asso London, May 15,—it has been settled by the Queen and the Prince of Wales that the royal wedding shall take place in the Chapel Royal, at 5t. James's Palace, early in July, and the Princess of Wales has telegraphed her approval of this arrangement. The Queen was married in this chapel and so was the Empress Frederick. The accommodation afforded by St. James's Chapel is so limited that the ceremony can be witnessed only by the royal family, royal representatives of foreign sovereigns, the great officers and the principal members of the households in waiting and three or four Cabinet Ministers. It is intended to invite all personages who would have been present if the wedding had taken place at Windsor to a recently of the source of the control of the control of the wedding had taken place at Windsor to a recently of the wedding had taken place at Windsor to a recently of the wedding had taken place at Windsor to a recently of the wedding had taken place at Windsor to a second of the wedding had taken place at which we well at the wedding had taken place at which we well at the well

reception dejenner at Buckingham Palace directly after the ceremony. The Duke and Duchess of York are to go to Copenhagen toward the end of Angust, where they will be the guests of the King and Queen of Denmark at Castle Fredensborg, and the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the King of the Hellenes, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Comberland are to be there at the same time. The Duke of Aosta is to represent the King of Italy at the royal wedding. THE CRUSH AT THE DRAWING-ROOM.

Last week's drawing-room was really a dreatful function. It would be impossible to convey any adequate impression of the turnoil which prevailed. The crowd was enormous and there was such frantic eagerness to reach the throne-room early that the rushing and crushing at the barriers was appalling. A member of the household audibly asserted that the positive fighting and generally distraceful behavior of a large proportion of the company would bardly have been equalled in a street mob. There were more than 500 presentations and the company numbeted 1,200. Ladies began to enter the paiace at half-past 1, and it was half-past 7 before the dresses and bouquets torn in the preliminary struggle, and lace and feather suffered severely in some

The Queen stayed only a few minutes after the entree of the company had passed, but they were unprecedentedly numerous. The Princess Christian, who took Her Majesty's place, was of course oblig-d to remain until the end, and she was almost fainting with fatigue during the last half hour, while Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain, had become so hourse

that he could scarcely call out the names.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and the Princess Victoria Melita, who have decidedly the beauty of the royal circle, stayed on to support the Priheesa Christian, and so did the Duke of Cambridge, but most of the other royalties and serenities went away by degrees.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES. Although the Princess of Wales is much better for her yachting tour, she has been advised to rest once or twice on the journey home. She will arrive at the Hotel Bristol, in Paris, early on Thursday morning and will go on to London the next day. THE QUEEN TO BUY A VILLA NEAR PLORENCE.

It has been going the round of the papers that the Queen paid £150 a week for the Villa Palmieri. This is not the case, for Her Majesty did not pay any rent for the place, it being lent to her by Lady Crawford, as it had been in 1888. The Queen will probably buy a villa in the neighborhood of Florence, which she intends to present to the Princess Beatrice. Several likely places have been inspected during Her Majesty's

paint a large picture representing Florence from the gardens of the Pitti Palace, which Her Majesty inends to hang in her own apartments at Osborne.

MALMAISON MAY BECOME A MUTEUM. The Queen of Portugal will shortly arrive in Paris and will probably stay for some days with her rela-'illa Matmaison, in which the Empress Josephine lived and died. Next to Prince Victor Napoleon, the Count of Barl is possibly the most as-iduous collector of relics of the Empire, and Malmaison will gradually become a sort of historical museum.

THE JUDGES DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO WEAR. The opening of the Imperial Institute causes difference of opinion among the judges as to the robes to be worn. One party desired to go in ermine and the other advocated the summer attice. The Lord Chief Justice supported the would be wearers of the

summer robes, declaring that all the judicial robes were equally historic. THE DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BANKER.

The death at Venice in the prime of life of Edgar Drummond, of Cadland, puts in mourting the families of the Duke of Rutland, and of Lords De La Warr and Lamington, for Mr. Drummond's mother, the late Lady Elizabeth Drummond, was an elder sister of the present Duke of Rutiand, while Lady Lamington is his sister, and Lady De La Warr his niece. Mr. Drummond was equally popular in Londor, where he was head of the great bank which bears his name, and in Hampshire, where he was the best of neighborn and the most indulgers of landlords. His son, Andrew Drummond, now becomes owner of Cadland and head of Drummond's Bank. Mr. Edger leaves four daugh-

A PROMINENT YACHTSMAN ALSO DIES.

Ernest Cust, who died unexpectedly last week, was very well known as a yachtsman and had been for many years a popular member of the Royal Yachting Society. He was a constant habitue of the Castle, and he had Villa Cowes and passed a great deal of time there and on board of the schooner Bianca. Mr. Cust was a son of Captain Cust, who was sometime master of Pytchley Hunt, and for many years one of the Conservative members for North Shropshire. He was presumptive heir to the Exclion of Brownlow, and the large and valuable estates which appertain to it, a position in which he is now succeeded by his cousin, Mr. Henry Cust, M. P., the editor of "The Pail Mail Gazette."

MR. STANLEY WANTS OFFICE, NOT TRAVELS. The King of the Belgians, when Henry M. Stanley visited him on Thursday, once more broached the question of his return to Africa as an employe of the Congo Free State. Mr. Stanley replied quietly that he meant to win a Unionist seat in Parliament before embarking on any other voyage and venture.

A REMARKABLY INTRICATE GOWN The delicately tinted dress worn by Mrs. Herbert Naylor Leyland at the drawing-room was one of Worth's masterpieces, and so intricate that he is said to have had several photographs taken of it dispatch with the gown in illustration of its mode of adjustment and of the fastenings.

A NEW HOTEL TO BE OPENED AT CAIRO. The lack of accommodation for man and beast which occasioned so much inconvenience at Caire during the last two or three seasons is not likely to be again felt, for a French syndicate has pur-chased the splendid Abdin Falace, and a whole armiof workmen is now engaged in converting it into a monster hotel. The position of Abdin on the banks of the Nile is unrivalled, and it stands in the midst of a shady garden of several acres. To the hotel will be added a casino, dedicated alike to classical music and to "les petits chevaux," with just as government can be induced to allow. A great feature will be made of the cuisine, and the syr hopes to secure the services of a manager whose name and fame are equally familiar to the gree world of London, Paris and the Riviera.

It is a curious fact that in the ten years which have passed since the events of 188? the popularity of Egypt as a winter resort has increased quite MR. GLADSTONE IS ORDERED TO REST.

Mr. Gladstone has been ordered by Sir Andrew Clark to take a holiday for at least a fortnight, so he is not Ekely to be much seen in the House of Commons until after the holidays. Mr. Gladstone looked very in and much depressed when he was in the House on Friday afternoon for a short time. This is the real reason why the Home Rule bill is to be shelved to morrow, both Thursday and Friday having been expectedly given up to other business since Ar An

REGRET AT MR. DAVITT'S RETIREMENT. It is unkind fate that has, in the official language of "The Gazette," appointed Mr. Michael Davitt to Chiltern Hundreds in succession to Mr. Jabez Spencer and Mr. Balfour, and one which he by no means deserved. Now that he is going the House is really sorry to lose him. Throughout the session he has acted as a restraining influence upon the more hos-